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SOUTHERN POLITICS.

COMPLICATIONS RAPIDLY SOLVING. FORMAL DECISION TO ORDER THE TROOPS AT COLUMBIA INTO CAMP-PACKARD'S LEGISLATURE DROPPING OFF.

It was formally agreed by the President and Cabinet yesterday, that the troops should be removed from the Columbia State House, Gov. Hampton upon receiving the news called upon the President and thanked bim, renewing the pledge that equal rights shall be preserved in South Carolina. The troops will not be removed until about Friday, so as to give the two Governors a chance to return to Columbia. The news of the final decision was received in South Carolina with the firing of cannon and other rejoicings. Gov. Chamberlain dined with Mr. Hayes yesterday. His letter to the President is published by THE TRIBUNE below. The only news as to the Louisiana case is that three of the members of Packard's Legislature have gone over to Nicholls. It is thought the Louisiana complication will now be easily solved.

. SOUTH CAROLINA.

ACTION OF THE CABINET. THE VOTE FOR NON-INTERFERENCE UNANIMOUS-NO OUTBREAK ANTICIPATED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 2.-The Cabinet by formal vote to-day directed the Secretary of War to prepare an order for the withdrawal of the United States troops now on duty in the State House at Columbia, S. C. The order will bear date as of to-day, but at a late hour this afternoon the formal paper had not been drawn up and submitted to the President for his approval. The actual vote in the Cabinet has not yet been disclosed, though it is understood to have been substantially unanimous, if not entirely so. The troops will not be actually transferred to their barracks until after the return of Govs. Chamberlain and Hampton to South Carolina. The delay is allowed in accordance with the wishes of both those gentlemen. Gov. Hampton paid his respects to the President this afternoon, bade him good-by, and left for the South at once. Gov. Chamberlain dines at the White House this evening, and will probably leave to-morrow.

The President has been very favorably impressed by his repeated interviews both with Gov. Chamberlain and with Gov. Hampton; and he thinks that if the two political parties in the South were under the control of such men as they are, the Southern prob-

lem would be much simplified. The Administration does not anticipate any trouble from the removal of troops from the State House at Columbia. The President and the Cabinet understand perfectly that there are extreme men in that disturbances should take place, believing as they do that political advantage could be gained thereby. But they do not anticipate any trouble of this kind from that class of men in either party who are governed by Hampton and Chamberlain and their friends. If any trouble does arise in South Carolina it will be caused by reckless men in one party or the other, encouraged perhaps by extreme partisans in the North.

The President and Cabinet are also understood to be of opinion that if nothing occurs within the next sixty or ninety days to prevent it, affairs in South Carolina will have settled down and business of all kinds will have so far returned to its accustomed grooves that no further trouble need be expected in that State any more than in Georgia or North Carolina. They also believe that by the time the next election occurs in the State such changes will have taken place in the political associations of the two races that a recurrence of a controvers) similar to that through which South Carolina has just passed will be almost impossible.

WORD SENT TO THE GOVERNORS. NEITHER THINKS THERE WILL BE VIOLENCE-CHAM-BERLAIN DINES WITH THE PRESIDENT-HAMP-

TON TENDERS THANKS. ENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

the troops from the State House to the barracks, about half a mile distant from it, will not be executed until toward the close of this week. The President so informed Gov. Chamberlain to-night. This is in accordance with the request of the latter, who, having some private business to transact here, will not reach Columbia until Friday er Saturday. Gov. Hampton has also received information to the

Gov. Chamberlain said to-night that the militia at Columbia are not in an efficient condition, having been running down during the past six years. The friends of Hampton are well armed and organized. He therefore does not apprehend any conflict between the two political parties, as the weaker must give way to the stronger; and the result will be to leave comparatively little of a Republican party in South Carolina.

This evening Gov. Chamberlain dired with Presi-

dent and Mrs. Hayes and other members of the family. There were also present Secretary Schurz, Gen. and Mrs. Sherman, and Mr. Rogers, the Presi-

dent's private secretary. When Gov. Hampton was informed this afternoon that an order would be issued for the removal of the troops from the State House, he expressed himself much gratified, but said it was no more than he expected from the principles announced in the inaugural address of the President. He was somewhat interested to know whether the order was to take immediate effect, as he wished to be present in Columbia when it was executed. However, as a precautionary measure, he would at once telegraph to friends in Columbia his earnest wish that there should be no outward demonstrations, such as might disturb the public peace, and he was satisfied that his advice would be respected. He said that on the withdrawal of the troops from the State House, he would direct that a guard of two unarmed men be sent there to guard it from improper intrusion, and he thought such force would be sufficient for the purpose. He felt satisfied that there would be no disturbance whatever, and that the people throughout the State would take courage in the effort to repair their shattered industries. He called this afternoon to take leave of the President and thank him for the withdrawal of the troops, repeating the assurances given in his recent letter that all should share alike in the protection of the law, and not doubting his to preserve the peace. He does not apprehend that Gov. Chamberlain will take any action

with regard to the custedy of the State House. WHAT POLITICIANS SAY. ENTHUSIASM AMONG SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS-SOUTH-ERN RADICALS DISAPPOINTED AND BITTER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The effect of the President's order for the removal of troops upon the politicians of the two parties representing South Carolina in Washington is a very interesting study. The Democrats, who a week ago were exceedingly despondent, and were ready to denounce the President and every one connected with the Administration for treachery and bad faith because he did not see fit in indecent haste to put an immediate stop to the military occupation of Southern State Houses, are now in the best of spirits. They are now ready to go further than at any previous time in their general approval of the President's Southern policy,

and are more profuse than ever in their promises to

give it their hearty support. Already a majority of

them seem to have forgotten their anger and disap-

pointment arising from the temporary delay, and

President Hayes's popularity among this class of politicians is apparently greater than at any other time since his inauguration. The very same men who less than ten days ago so positively asserted that the President had allowed the one golden opportunity of his to pass, now in their elation seem to have forgotten that they ever doubted the President's

The satisfaction of the Southern Democrats is more than offset by the indignation and disappointment of the Southern Republicans and their Northern sympathizers. It is useless to repeat the hard things which these men have been saying yesterday and to-day about President Hayes and his Administration. They affect never to have believed until within the last 48 hours that it is a part of the President's policy to desert, as they call it, his only friends in the South, and to turn them over to the mercy of their Democratic adversaries. They predict that the Republican party as an organization in the Cotton States will disappear, and that the effect of this alleged treachery will be so great upon the Republican vote of the North that Ohio will give a Democratic majority of more than 10,000 next Fall. They go further and predict that other stanch Republican States will follow its ex-

One of the most prominent of the South Carolina Republicans remarked yesterday that the fatal mistake of President Hayes's Southern policy is to expect anything from the conservative element of the Republican party. The whole history of that party, he said, has been an unbroken series of victories under the lead of the radicals and of defeats under the lead of the conservatives. The radicals in his opinion are the only men who will do the necessary work of organization, either in the North or the South. This new policy of the President, he believes, will alienate from the Administration all the radical element; and while it may secure the more enthusiastic support of the conservatives, that support will be limited in its effect sim ply by the number of votes which it easts. "But," he continued, "the Republican party did not need to change its policy in order to secure the support of conservative men. The universal experience of the party has been that while the conservatives may not have fully approved the policy of the party at any time, they have invariably voted its ticket. This was the case in 1872, and again in 1876, when the bloody shirt, slandered as that garment has been, saved the election to the Republicans,"

These same Southern radicals are also predicting a terrible state of affairs in South Carolina for the next year. They most positively assert that not a single Northern Republican will dare to remain in the State; and that the negro, in spite of Wade Hampton's most solemn pledges, will be subjected to the most granding oppression. In support of this theory they point to the acts passed by the Legislature of South Carolina ten years ago, during the administration of Gov. Orr. They declare that the same men, with the principles and both parties in South Carolina who may be willing | passions, who passed those laws and undertook to put them into execution will now be in power.

It may be said, however, that no prominent member of the Administration anticipates anything of the kind. Gov. Hampton's visit to Washington has done much to strengthen the confidence of leading Administration Republicans in the honesty of his purpose and his ability to fulfill his promises.

CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 2,-The following is the text of Gov. Chamberlain's letter to the President, referred to in last night's dispatches: Washington, D. C., March 31, 1877

To His Excellency the President-Sin: I have been inrited by Mr. Everts to lay before you my views of the results to be expected to follow the withdrawal of the to the conclusion, that in demanding the withdrawal of United States forces now stationed in the State House at Columbia, together with such statement of my reasons therefor as I may deem it proper to make. A brief pre- or peaceful agencies, but to rob me and my associates liminary statement of the circumstances under which these forces were station d at the State House will be of service in responding to the request. In October in 1876 I made an official call upon the President for the that they seek only to secure their rights by lawful aid of the United States in suppressing domestic violence and insurvetion. In response the President ordered such professions. They have been made with endless a considerable number of troops to various points within literation during a campaign of unprecedented length, a considerable number of troops to various points within the State, distributing them in such manner as keemed likely not only to suppress the actual existing violence of resistant violence.

To one not familiar with the condition of South Carolisation, but to prevent similar outbreaks in To one not familiar with the condition of South Carolisation. that insurrection, but to provide the property of the violence now referred to were purely political. An effort had been at that time made by the Democratic party to seure political control of the State by the use of physical force and violence. A large number of armed military empanies had been organized and made offective for this work in violation of the laws of the State. To overthis work the actual open violence inaugurated by these organizations and hold them in check pending the election, and thus to secure a fair expression of the will of the people at the election in November, was the sole object of my call upon the President and of his action in

Under these circumstances the election took place Unfortunately the election did not close the political struggle, but rather intensified it. About the 25th of November last, on the eve of the assembling of the State Legislature, I deemed it my duty to call upon the Presiden to assist me in protecting the State Capitol against the violence of the organizations already referred to, in order to permit the Legislature to assemble and organi itself peacefully. In response to this call the President gave orders which resulted in stationing a small military force in the State House. This force was shortly after reduced to one company, numbering from 12 to 20 men. The single object in placing this force in the State House, as well as the sole use which they served, was to secure the State Government and the Legislature against attack and overthrow by the unlawful organizations already

The effort to organize the House of Representatives resulted in the organization of two houses, one of which mained in the State House and, in conjunction with the Senate, formed the Legislature, while the other occupied a hall at some distance from the State Hom The complete Legislature thus organized at the State House, in due course of procedure, canvassed the votes for Governor and Lieutenan Governor, declaring me to have been elected agreeably to the provisions of the State Constitution. From that time until now the presence of the United States troops at the State House has resulted in protecting the Legislature while it remained in session, and the various State officers associated with me in the enjoyment of their official rights and the discharge of their official duties. In the mean time my pres ent competitor for the office of Governor had proceeded under a declaration of his election made by the House of Representatives, in political affiliation with himself, to sume the office of Governor and to exercise its functions. Owing to causes not requiring present statement, no settlement of the conflicting claims to the office of Governor was made during the term of your immediate predecessor; and thus after your accession to the Presidency the conflict remained unsettled, and the United States forces at the State House were then and are now discharging the functions or duty which I have already

From what has now been stated it follows that in my udgment the United States forces at the State House are there in pursuance and execution of a constitutional duty or practice of the Government of the United States in its constitutional relations to the State of South Carolina. They are there for the protection of the State Government of which I am the head against domestic violence and insurrection not now flagrant but held in check only by the presence of the force referred to. In the meantime the dispute respecting the office of Governor continues and no available power or mode of settling it has been found. Under these circumstances my opponents desire and demand the withdrawal of the United States force from the State House; and I am invited to state my objections to such action on the part of your

My first objection is that the withdrawal of these forces from the State House would be a withdrawal of the support and aid against domestic violence by the Government of the United States to which the State and the State Government which I represent is entitled under the Constitution and laws of the United States. The claim here made does not, in my judgment, involve an assertion of a claim to the permanent presence and aid

The cause of the present condition of affairs is the dis-puted title to the office of Governor. Two rival govern ments are contending for the possession of the executive office and its property in order that they may possess the proper facilities for exercising the office. If the Government of the United States canno properly, under the present, circumstances, determined which of the two contending State governments is the lawful one, the forces at the State House are not in any

of the United States in uphelding a State government

of either of the two contending clamants; but, on the tude in which each can employ its proper remedies and seek a proper settlement of its claims. If, on the other hand, it is within the power and duty of the Government of the United States to determine as a political fact and question which of two rival State governments is the lawful one, and to confine its practical conduct to such a determination, then at whatever moment such a determination shall be reached and announced all probable necessity for the actual presence of armed forces of the United States to further sustain the government thus declared to be the lawful government of the State will cease. If further necessity for the aid of the Government of the United States shall arise, such aid will be demanded and extended or de. nied under well-known provisions of the Constitution of

My next objection to the withdrawal of the United States forces from the State House is that such with-drawal at the present time pending the decision of the question of the validity of one or the other of the two governments will be a practical decision in favor of my opponent. By this I mean that my opponent is at this moment fully prepared in point of physical strength to overthrow the government which I represent. Why is this! The cause is honoroble to the political party which I represent. They are law-abiding. They are patient under the infliction of wrong. They are slow to resort to violence even in defense of their rights. They have trusted that a decent regard for law, a decent respect for rights conferred by the Government of the United States would restrain their oppressors from the violence which has now overtaken them. They now know that they can expect from their political enemies neither justice nor mercy. They have relied with unshaken faith upon the protection of the United States. If, therefore, the United States forces now stationed at the State House shall be withdrawn they will regard that act under the circumstances now existing as leaving them exposed to the power and vengeance of the armed illegal military organizations which cover the Stafe and constitute the political machinery of speak now only of the fact-as a declaration by the United States that no further protection can be hoped for except such as they hold in their own hands. They cannot alone maintain the unequal contest. certainly cannot advise further resistance. That which would be an imperative duty under other circumstances would become madness now.
If it be said in reply that such use of the United States forces is merely giving a political advantage to one of the two contending pariles in the assertion of its claim, I answer that in my view it is rather the preservation to each party of their right to a chance in the struggle if it must go on or if the government which I represent is the lawful government against domestie violence in accord-

ance with the Constitution.

My opponents demand the withdrawal of the United States forces from the State Hous. It will be of service, in judging what result will follow in compliance with this demand, to ask why the demand is made. I suppose neither courtesy nor charity will warrant the suggestion that it anises from a zealous regard for constitutional limitations on the part of my opponents. On the other hand, the demand is plainly made for purposes of political advantage in the present struggle. What is this advantage! It has been suggested that it is to enable my It is a sufficient answer to this to say that no hinderance of any kind now exists to the peaceful and complete enforce ment of all legal remedies—none whatever. Every legal right and remedy which belongs to my opponent under any excumstances is within his unobstructed reach today, and has been on all days. This fact points at once the troops from the State House my opponent does not desire thereby to secure his, own rights by lawful means means, I respectfully answer that I am familiar with

gant. I refer for confirmation of all I have stated to the testimony taken by the Congressional committees during the past Winter; and I affirm that my present acqualatance with the facts compets me to say that this testimony falls short of the truth. The Republicans of South Carolina have carried on a struggle up to the present moment for the preservation of their rights. Their hope has been that they might continue to live under a free government. The withdrawal of the troops from the State House will close the struggle; will close it in defeat to a large majority of the people of the State in the sacrifice of their rights in the complete success of violence and fraud as agents in reaching political re-

To restate the results which will follow the withdrawal of the troops from the State House I say, first, it will remove the protection absolutely necessary to enable the Republicans to assert and enforce their claim to the Govrument of the State; second, it will enable the Demo erats to remove all effective opposition to the illegal miliitary forces under the control of my opponent; third, it will place all the agencies for maintaining the present lawful Government of the State in the practical possession of the Democrats through the admission it will require; fourth, it will lead to the quick consummation of a political outrage against which I have felt, and now feel it to be my selemn duty to struggle and protest so long as the faintest hope of success can be seen. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

REJOICINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 2.—The news of the determination of the Cabinet to withdraw the troops from the State House in Columbia causes unbounded joy here. Telegrams from various points in the interior of the State say the news is received with impromptu meetings, salutes of cannon, and other demonstrations of popular rejoicing.

LOUISIANA.

OFF FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

THE COMMISSION TO START THIS MORNING-THEIR WORK MADE ESSIER BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 2.-The Louisiana Commis sion will start for the South to-morrow morning. The letter of instructions or suggestions which they will take to govern them in the performance of their duties while in New-Orleans was not completed at the time the Cabinet adjourned to-day, but will probably be furnished to the members before their departure. It is doubtful if a copy of it will be furnished to the press at present. The only object in publishing it would be to give the country-exact information as to the President's purpose in appointing the Commission and in regard to the duties it is expected to perform. This information has already been imparted in other ways.

It is believed that the adjustment of the South Carolina dispute by removing the troops from the Columbia State House will have the effect of making the solution of the problem in Louisiana simpler than it would have been a week or two ago. Southern Republicans must by this time have become convinced that the President's policy means nothing more nor less than non-interference; and that any adjustment of Southern difficulties meeting with his approval will be founded on that basis. If Gov. Packard and his friends understand this thoroughly they may be willing to accede to a reorganization of the Legislature on an equitable legal basis, while

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ALBANY.

EVENING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE. COURT OF ARBITRATION-NEW-YORK MEALTH OFFI-CER-THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION-TAXATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 2.—The Senate and Assembly both held long and rather uninteresting sessions to-night. Mr. Stein called up in the Assembly his bill making it the daty of the Chamber of Commerce to support ent. He argued that the court did not render a sufficient return in services to citizens for what the State expended upon it. Mr. Cowdin in reply argued that the court did do ample work for that if the bill passed it would practically destroy the court. The bill was finally progressed. Mr. Brick moved that Mr. Cowdin's elaborate bill regulating the Ouarantine service and defining the duties and powers of the Health Officer of the port of New-York be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. He said that the bill practically abolished the Quarantine Commissioners, and that they desired to state their oblections to the bill becoming a law. Mr. Cowdin and Mr. Webb resisted the recommittal of the bill; they argued that the Quarantine Commissioners had had ample op-pertunity to be heard. The motion to recommit was carried, although with instructions to the committee to report on Friday night. The bill, which has the approval of the Chamber of Commerce, would entirely reodel the Quarantine service. During the session Mr. Husted moved that Mr. Cowdin's bill for the modification of the tax on banks be made a special order for Wednesday next; but the motion was rejected, the country banks must be a concealed attack on the former.

In the Senate, Mr. Emerson's bill in relation to taxation was ordered to a third reading. This bill amends Section 1 of Title L of Chapter 13 of the Revised Statutes so as to read as follows:

so as to read as follows:

All lands and all personal estate within this State, whether owned by individuals or by corporations, and bonds and mortgages, notes or other securities, wherever executed, payable, or situated, owned by a resident of this State and not taxed in any other State, shall be liable to taxation subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified, and excepting when they are expressly exempted by statute of this State.

The act to incorporate the George of the state of the state.

The act to incorporate the Greenwood Lake Sportsmen's Clab was called up, and Mr. Bixby moved to strike out the section authorizing the corporation to acquire real estate in the State of New-Jersey. Adopted. On motion of Mr. Prince, the provision making it the duty of the sheriff to deputize the game the Democratic party. They will regard that act-I keepers as deputy sheriffs was stricken out. The provision making it a misdemeanor for any person to allow his dog to be in or upon the property auless by

GOSSIP AT THE CAPITAL. POOL SELLING-THE CANALS-DEMOCRATIC OPPOSI-TION TO THE OMNIBUS BILL.

[SY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.] ALBANY, April 2.-The Pool Selling bill will probably be reached in general orders in the Senate this week. It is to be hoped that some member has sufficient interest in the bill to move that it be considered in the Committee of the Whole.

The canals are in a had way, as the result of the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Gen. McClellan for Superintendent of Public Works. It now seems likely that no one will be appointed to that office this year Gov. Robinson, it is stated on very good authority, said nation until January, 1878. His reasons for this course, it is stated, are that there would be danger, if a superinman selected would manage the canals ineffic and thereby bring discredit upon the new system of managing the conals. He holds, it is asserted, that it would be much wiser policy to appoint a superintendent in January next, because in that case the officer would have three menths in which to select capable subordinates and theroughly inspect the canals before entering upon his administration.

A caucus of the Republican members of the Assembly has been called to meet to-morrow night. It is gen erally believed that it is for the purpose of determining upon the policy to be pursued in acting upon the Ounibus bill, and the other Senate bills respecting the Government of New-York, with a view of securing united action upon them. The leading members from New-York, in commenting upon this caucus, said that if there was an attempt made to make the New-York bills from the Senate partisan measures, they would also endeavor to obtain party support in their opposition to the passage of the bills. They will doubtless take this course, whatever the Republican caucus may do, and judging by the action of the Democratic Senators from country districts in the Senate on the Omnibus bill, when appealed to by the Tammany Senators, they will receive a heavy support from the country Democratis. Upon every weekly return from New York the Tammany members show greater lossificity to the Omnibus bill. They profess to be satisfied with the Woodin charter, but in the Omnibus bill they declare they see nothing but an attempt to gain a partisan advantage. Their chief complaint, now is that the Pokee Board is given too great power, and that the Mayor is given too little. Several of them are of the opinion that the Mayor ought to have the power of summarily removing for cause the heads of departments. They are also opposed to Spring elections, on the ground that it would bring an unnecessary expense upon the city. The money saved by cutting down the number of commissioners of departments they declare would be spent to paying for the Spring election. deavor to obtain party support in their opposition

OBITUARY.

THOMAS BALCH.

Thomas Balch, who died recently at his late residence in Philadelphia, was born at Leesburg, Loudon County, Va., July 23, 1821. He was graduated at Columbia College, studied law with Mr. Cambreleng, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, of which he was afterward for several years a leading member. He served two terms in the City Councils, showing great moral courage in the discharge of his duties. Prior to the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Balch went to Europe with his family, and devoted several years to travel. He was the first to propose a Court of International Ar-He was the first to prepose a Court of International Arbitration, regarding which he addressed a letter to The Indexe in 1865. While abroad he collected materials for his work, "Les Français en Amerique," which had occupied his attention 20 years. Last September Mr. Balch read a paper in favor of a double standard in coinage before the Social Science Association at Saratogu. This year he read an essay on "Free Coinage and a Self-Adusting Ratio" before a similar organization in Philadelphia. Mr. Balch was a profound student and possessed a remarkance memory. He was fond of research, being unwearied in the acquirement of knowledge ou subjects which interested him.

FREDERICK J. GRACE. Frederick J. Grace, telegrapher and jouralist, died yesterday of bronchial consumption. Mr. Grace was a pioneer telegrapher, and for many years was

manager of the Broad-st. office (under Delmonico's) of the Western Union Telegraph Company. For several years he has been editor of The Journal of the Telegraph. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 2.-Edmund B. Murray, formerly of Eric, a wood contractor and brother of ex-Congressman Ambrose S. Murray, died at Goshen on Saturday. He was 60 years of age.

ceiver, and the writ was served this morning. It is re-turnable to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

THE TRUNK LINE QUARREL. THE REPORT OF A COMBINATION ADVERSE TO THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DENIED BY

THOMAS A. SCOTT. Baltimore, April 2 .- In regard to the meeting of the presidents of the trunk rathroad lines which is said to have taken place in New-York on Saturday in reference to freight rates East and West, the following is furnished in this city for publication:

In order to correct the mischievous effects of false statements which have been made as to the combination of the Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania railroad companies in opposition to the Baltimore and Obto Company, the following dispatch from President Scott is

PHILADELPHIA, April 2, 1877

To John W. Garrett, President, Ballimore: I notice in some of the papers a statement to the effect that the two New-York lines and the Pennsylvania Road had entered into a combination on Saturday, offensive and defensive, against your road, all of which you have the best of reasons for knowing is, of course, without any foundation whatever. Thomas A. Scott, President. President Garrett states that all the allegations of bad faith against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are equally without foundation, and that this company can clearly demonstrate that its action has throughout, under the agreement of December, been just and proper. The Baltimore and Onio Company has been, and continues to be, not only willing but earnestly desirous to advance rates to a remunerative standard, and to arrange and maintain all tariffs upon perfectly just and equitable principles, such as will, without doubt, meet ith general approval. It is understood that Mr. Garrett left for New-York this evening.

DISCUSSION OF FREIGHT RATES. In regard to the report that at the conference on Saturday between W. H. Vanderbilt, H. J. Jewitt and Thomas A. Scott, an agreement was reached that the three roads represented would combine against the Baltimore and Omo Railroad in regard to freight rates. Mr. Jewitt said yesterday that the conference was informal and no definite result was reached. A TRIBUSE reporter attempted to make inquiries of W. H. Vanderbiit in regard to the matter, but Mr. Vanderbiit refused to see mm. He said, however, that there was nothing new. It is promble that other meeting: will be held to discuss the question.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 2.-The Chicago and directors: T. B. Blackstone, John D. Drake, D. Willis James, John F. Slater, John A. Stewart, George Strout, John Cremr, Lorenzo Biackstone, and John J. Mitchell. The directors subsequently elected the following officers:

THE READING RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2.-From the condition of affairs to-night, it is evident that there will be no trouble between the Reading Railroad Company and their engineers. An officer of the company stated this morning that each man was asked during last week whether he would remain with the company or adhere to the Brotherhood; and out of 500 engineers in the employ of the company, there were only about a dozen who their engines as usual, which fact is an assurance to the officers of the company that the men will keep faith. Papers bearing reference to the beneficial life insurance project, mentioned in the circular of General Manager Wooton are now being drawn up, to which the signatures of all engineers intending to adhere to the company will be annexed.

PANAMA RAILROAD'S EARNINGS.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders f the Panama Railroad Company, in this city, yesterday, the old board of directors was reclected, with the exception of Thomas Clyde of Philadelphia, Joseph Ogden of this city being elected in his place. About 45,000 shares were represented. The meeting of the directors will be held at noon to-day, when a semi-nanual state-ment of the operations and condition of the company will be irresputed. The following was given out yeater-day as a synopsis of this statement, which is for the six menths ending March 13, and which shows the net earn-ings to be about 13 per cent:

Becelpts for New-York business. \$46,681 it celpts on London 210 nos

Receipts on the 1sthmus and miscellaneous.... 154,079 Total \$195,000
Interest on bonds \$105,000
Substity to U.S. Colombia 125,000
Operating expenses 161,000—391,000

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT MONEOEVILLE, OHIO-LOSS, \$75,000. CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 2 .- More than onehalf of the business portion of Monroeville, Ohio, was de stroved last night by fire, which originated in a block of old weeden buildings on the north side of Monroe-st. formerly called "Tiffin-ave." The flames were finally stopped by the timely arrival of steam fire-engines from Believue and Norwalk. The total loss approximates \$75,000, about one-half of which is covered by insurance. The following is a partial list of the insurance companie involved; the Franklin of Philadelphia, the Fire Associa-tion of Philadelphia, the Ningara of New-York, the Phoenix of Brooklyn, the German-American of New-York, the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; the Cooper of Dayton, the Lecoming of Pennsylvania, the Richiand Mutual, and the Knox Mutual.

FUNERAL OF THE RHINECLIFF BURNING. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 2.-A special dispatch to The Eagle from R uncheck says that the fu-neral of Peter Burns's wife and four children, the victims of the burning disaster, at the Catholic church to-day, was crowded. The latest facts point with suspiction to two men who were seen in the vicinity of the fire as the persons who ilred the building.

The manufactory known as the Rahway Woolen Mills, Peter S. Kinsey, proprietor, was totally destroyed by fire at 1 p. m. yesterday. The loss on machinery and stock was \$1.0.0, on building, \$6,000; both are insured. Charless Castner, the engineer, while attempting to blow off the atem, was activitied about the arms and face. The fire is supposed to have caught in the drying room.

A PART OF CHICAGO UNDER WATER. CHICAGO, April 2.-The falling of rain and the melting of snow caused by the warm weather of the past few days has had the effect of flooding the southwestern portion of the city. The sewers and drains could not carry off the water with sufficient rapidity, and it has risen in some cases to the first stories and their way in rafts improvised from floating timber and sidewarks. The damage to property is very great in that section of the city west of Western-ave, and south of Harrison-st, and far out into the country. The water received this afternoon some what, but it will take several days to entirely abate it. So far as heard from no lives have been lost.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 2. - At the annual neeting of the stockholders of the American Steamship company to-day, Henry D. Welsh was roëlected presi-

dent. The net profits from the operations of the con pany during the year 1876 were \$144,914. A DEFAULTING COUNTY COMMISSIONER. ELMIRA, N. Y., April 2 .- G. Smith Carman, one of the loan commissioners of this county, has de-

amped, leaving some \$3,000 of the fund intrusted to him unaccounted for. He stated in a letter to his wife that he had gone to Australia with no intention of ever

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. BOSTON, April 2.—Hiram Green was fatally shot North Stonington Conn., on Friday night, by Nathamel rumb, whose house Green was breaking into.

Middle Town, N.Y., April 2.—Samuel Warren, age 3 years, a braseman on the Eric Railway, was crushed to eath at Warwick on Saturday night white couping cars. Re aves a wife and two children residing in Warwick. caves a wife and two canaren residing in warwick.

LEBANON, Penin., April 2.—Joseph T. Miller, residing near Schaefferstown, was found dead in the woods near is home to-day. He had \$100 in his possession on leaving come, which is missing, and it is believed he was murdered, He was a prominent citizen, and at one time served as county

THE STATE BANK OF NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 2.—The State of New-Jersey has \$50,000 on deposit in the State Bank, which suspended on Saturday, and the County of Middle-sex has \$16,000 on deposit. Application was made to the Chancellor on Saturday for the appointment of a re-most service of the same of the chancellor on Saturday for the appointment of a re-most service. The countries of the countries of the same of the chancellor on Saturday for the appointment of a re-most service account to the Countries of the same of the sa

THE ORIENTAL CONFLICT.

WAR STILL APPREHENDED.

DISTRUST FELT AT PARIS AND BERLIN-THE RUSSIAN PRESS BELLIGERENT-RUSSIA READY TO TREAT FOR DISARMAMENT-MONTENEGRO STILL NEGO-

LONDON, Monday, April 2, 1877. Special dispatches from Berlin to The Post and Daily News and from Paris to The Standard repre-sent public feeling in those places as not increased in

hopefulness by the signature of the protocol. A special dispatch from Vienna to The Telegraph has the following: "The Prince of Montenegro has refused to command the Bosnian insurgents, alleging that consideration for Austria obliged his doing so."

Reuter's dispatch from Constantinople says it is stated that the Montenegrins will be satisfied with the cossion of a portion of the Nicsics District. The Turkish Cabinet met to-day to consider the change in the situation resulting from the signing of the protocol. No final determination was arrived at in regard to sending delegates to St. Petersburg, for the reason that the Porte awaits official cognizance of the protocol.

Reuter's Paris telegram reports that the representa-tives of the Powers in giving the Porte notification of the signing of the protocol will urge Turkey to send as soon as possible a delegate to St. Petersburg to negotiate

Mr. Layard is expected in London on the 7th inst., and will probably reach Constantinople on the 15th.

A special dispatch from Berlin to The Times says: "The attitude of the Russian press during the last eventful

fortnight may be said to have been diametrically opposite to that of the Government. The more pacific the policy of Prince Gortehakoff the more bellicose was the language of the St. Petersburg and Moscow journals. Even the country papers-under strict censorship-were allowed to take part in the martial movement, the object of this concentrated literary attack apparently being to represent Russia's new propositions as an ultimatum and their acceptance by England as a concession to Siav interests. Only a few advanced journals formed an exception to the rule, and, deprecating any settlement short of the disintegration of Turkey, rejected half the conces, sions supposed to have been demanded of England. Though the Russian public were at first but very moderately interested in the Eastern Question, the series of exciting articles and energetic diplomatic notes during the current year have led them to expect a very different result from the one attained. Hence we have the striking ways restricted to a few towns, and even there evapora-ted quickly, the disappointment felt at the present termi-nation of the diplomatic campaign is serious and ex-tends to many."

April of The Times existing under

ways restricted to a few towns, and even there evaporanted of the diplomatic campaign is serious and extends to many."

The Paris correspondent of The Times, writing under date of Saturday, says: "I have received information concerning the arrangements which have been made for signing the protocol. Immediately after the reading of the protocol, and before its signature, it was arranged that a proces cerbal should be drawn up. As a matter of fact this proces rerbal is the sole possible means of obtaining the written evidence of Russia's declarations without the appearance of distrust. The proces revold will contain, when drawn, an exact report of the declarations which Count Schouvaloif will make, and these declarations will consequently form a document containing the conditional, but well defined, engagements of Russia relative to disarmament."

The Times in a leading article says: "Now that the protocol has been sixual we may fairly credit our Government with considerable diplomatic success. Our Government with consent to demonstrate her forces and to receive an environment on both sides if Turkey should make peace with Montenegro and show herself disponed to diplomatic on the sole of the protocol depends on the disposition of Russia herself, and the protocol depends on the disposit

St. Peterseurg, Monday, April 2, 1877. The Golos regards the signature of the protocol as a recognition of Russin's right to proceed to measures of recognition of the Porte not futill the conditions under which Russia considers it possible to withdraw her troops from the Turkish frontier.

BUCHAREST, Monday, April 2, 1877. Signs of agitation having appeared in some parts of the vilayet of the Danube, Sadyk Pasha has addressed a very peremptory circular to the authorities enjoining them to prevent any collision with the Curisitans.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK. GREAT EXCITEMENT AT BERLIN-HIS WITHDRAWAL MODIFIED TO LEAVE OF ABSENCE. London, Tuesday, April 3, 1877.

The Post's special dispatch from Berlin says: "Prince Hismarck has tendered his resignation of the Imperial Chancellership. The intelligence occasions immense excitement. The reasons the step are not positively known; but the recent difference between Prince Bismarck and Gen. von Stosch, the head of the Admiralty, is believe to have provoked it. The Crown Prince has endeavored to induce Bismarck to withdraw his resignation. The Emperor has declined to accept it, acknowledging at this same time in the most gracious terms Prince Bismarck . great services, and the country's need for their continance. The Emperor has, however, granted Bismarck .. year's leave of absence, of which the Prince will shortly

avail himself to recruit his health." The following is the full text of a Reuter telegram from Berlin foreshadowing the above: "Prince Bismarck will shortly quit Berlin on a prolonged leave or absence, a step which he has long been contemplating. It has not yet been definitely decided who will represent him during his absence, but it is considered probable that Von Bulow will take charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Camphausen of the Interior."

NO ACCIDENT AT MOUT CENIS. LONDON, Monday, April 2, 1877. A definite and posicive contradiction is given to the report of a landstip in the Mont Cenis tunnel.

SOCIALISM IN RUSSIA. LONDON, Monday, April 2, 1877.

The Post's St. Petersburg letter says: "The ondemnation of the youthful demonstrators before the Kasan Cathedral has been followed by a suit against 150 persons of both sexes for secret brotherhood, the circuation of treasonable writings, and preparatory steps for a communistic revolution. Investigations by a sensation, prove that a well-organized plan existed based on the principles of the International-Social Denocrats. As an instance of the significance attached to the trial, Prince Gortchakoff, despite his allineats and laborious dulies, has already appeared twice in court to watch the case." special committee of the Senate, which create a great

THE EAST INDIAN FAMINE. LONDON, Monday, April 2, 1877. A special dispatch from Calcutta to The Times

says the latest advices respecting the famine in the Madras Presidency report an increase of 7,000 employed on the Government relief works, and 23,000 are the num-ber of those charitably relieved. RIO JANEIRO HEALTHY. RIO JANEIRO, April 2 .- The reports of the

prevalence of yellow fever here are authoritatively contradicted. The city is free from any trace of the epidemic, and has not for many years past been in such a good sanitary condition at this season.

HARTFORD MUNICIPAL ELECTION. HARTFORD, Conn., April 2 .- The Democrate to-day elected their candidates for City Clerk, Auditor. and Marshal, by an average majority of 700. The Board of Aldermen is a tie. The Republicans have a majority of four in the Council, giving them a majority on joint bailet, and the choice of City Attorney, Prosecuting Attorney, and City Surveyor.